The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to Report In Favor of Akerman's Confirmation.

Another Day's Work in the Senate on the Franking Bill.

Passage of the Fortification and Army Appropriation Bills in the House.

The Tax and Tariff Bill as Amended by the Senate Finance Committee.

Present Condition of the Currency and Funding Bills.

Joint Resolution Introduced in the House for the Annexation of San Domingo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The financial bills are in to-day. The Senate Finance Committee's Currency bill is in Sherman's committee for consideration of the House amendments. Both reduce the 3 per cents, which the Senate proposes to leave but $45,000,000, the House goes for $95,000,000 of new National currency. The House bill contemplates nothing else, and the Senate bill, as $50,000,000. The Senate is for free banking on the basis of New Hampshire—the rule in the House bill. Sherman's Committee will probably not consider in the House amendment and ask a committee of conference. The other bill is for funding the National Indebtedness, which Schenck's Committee will go with over again, though it is not likely they will change it in any very material respect.

THE SUITES INVESTIGATION.

The Military Committee took up Farnsworth's resolution for an investigation into Butler's affairs this morning. A sub-committee of three,—Nigley, Shanks and Stoughton—was appointed to conduct the case. Butler appeared and said the Directors of the Asylums had committed their business with the expectation of an investigation, but had not looked for it until the Democrats got in power. He then submitted the regular reports of the board, which were referred to a print from time to time, and said that as to vouchers he could not produce them at once, which he would be glad to lay before the committee by next week. He claimed that all the expenditures for real estate purchases had been on an extremely economical character.

THE AFFORESTATION BILLS.

The House Committee on Territories are ready to report an enabling act for New Mexico. Mr. Ashmun, of Mr. Oakom, is the Chairman. The Committee proposed new States will be submitted to the people of the Territories for the formation of a State Government for the Indian Territory, civilizers it "Douglas."

SECRETARYSHIP OF UTAH.

Among the applicants for the secretaryship of Utah is Gentile Gen. F. Shaw, of Dixon, Illinois, whose claims and qualifications were urged on the President, to-day, by Congressman Ingersoll. He put in his application in person more than an hour after Colonel Crowell's death became known.

ARKANSAS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report in favor of the confirmation of Akerman as Attorney General.

PROBABLE FRAUD.

A letter traversing the rounds of the press, purporting to come from the Vice President to an Arkansas agent, attacking THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent as deliberately a forgery, as that correspondent himself is authority for the statement. He never wrote it or any similar letter.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee assignment to the several special committees on the Internal Revenue bill, and the Committee on Ways and Means, chairmen and members, for the repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes, will be made on the 1st of October instead of 1st of October, as also, for the exemption of articles manufactured from taxation, and sales of articles manufactured from taxation, and sales of articles manufactured from taxation, and sales

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TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

REVENUE REFORM.

The question of revenue reform are of such vital importance that they cannot be ignored by the Republican party in the elections which are to take place this year and two years hence. Those questions address themselves directly to the personal rights and pecuniary interest of every man, whether he be poor or rich, laborer or capitalist. This country has been enduring, since 1862, a burden of taxation which has never been paralleled. While the war was being in doubtful balance, the people were very sacrifice for the country, and, since the war, they have, with remarkable patience, waited for the reduction of taxes to the point needed for the support of the government. On the eve of the next Presidential election, driven by the facts and arguments of Commissioner Wells, Congress repealed, or reduced, internal taxation to the amount of $175,000,000, and this without a sign of considerable relief to the servants. But Congress still maintains taxes, direct and indirect, to the amount of not less than $800,000,000. Of this enormous tax, less than one-half is received by the government. The remainder is distributed to private individuals and classes who control legislation.

The Republican party cannot escape responsibility for the continuance of this policy by presenting a divided front among voting for and others against the policy. Among the people there are but two opinions, the one which demands a change and the other which favors the excessive taxation. The Republican party cannot be made to adopt this high tax policy, because, if that be done, it will straightway sink into a hopeless minority. What then must be done, at the coming election for members of Congress? The House of Representatives has declared, by deliberate votes, that the taxes levied on the tariff law shall not be reduced, except in cases where they are levied for purely revenue purposes, and when their reduction will deplete the public Treasury. The record of each member of Congress is made up on this subject, and the question, which is now become a serious one, is, How shall those Republicans who want a reform in the revenue laws vote when candidates for Congress who have outraged every principle of justice and political economy to the oppression of the people, shall be presented for re-election? We feel all the more free to discuss this question since all the Republican members from Illinois have voted, uniformly, in favor of a reduction of protective duties.

A case of a different kind is presented by the New York *Evening Post*. Syracuse, New York, is the centre of the great salt monopoly. Previous to 1859, the State allowed any person to construct salt works under this law, any citizen who erected works, no matter how primitive, was furnished by the State with all the brine he needed. In 1859 a ring was formed, and the Legislature was induced to repeal the "anti-monopoly statutes," which declared it a misdemeanor for individuals to combine, or conspire, for the purpose of restricting, regulating, or in any manner interfering with the free manufacture of salt on the State's reservation, or fixing, raising, or regulating the price; also, obtained the repeal of the law encouraging manufacturers to sink wells, and supply themselves with brine, by abating one-fifth of the duty, and, also, obtained a law enacting, in effect, that thereafter all the brine the State could furnish should be given exclusively to the salt works then in existence. The monopolists then began to recognize the difference between a greenback and bank note circulation, overlook the very essence of the whole matter. For, while any considerable addition to the volume of an unsecured currency would irredeemable, and depreciate its value, no increase of the volume of a redeemable currency could possibly depreciate its value.

The Garfield bill, so far as it goes, works a substitution of bank notes for greenbacks. It authorizes an issue of $95,000,000 of additional bank notes to the unsupplied States and Territories, and compels the retirement of the $46,000,000 of outstanding 3 per cent certificates now held by the banks as reserves and on investment. This would seem, at first sight, to leave the non-interest-bearing legal tenders at their present volume of $356,000,000, but it does not. The Republican party does not favor the favored class, to accept any office, no matter if elected thereto by the unanimous vote of the people. It is made a felony for any bank officer to indirectly or directly add to his salary, or in any way increase his emoluments, by speculating in the stocks, bonds, or other securities of the bank of which he is an officer. Any violation of this law is made a felony, punishable by a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, and imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years. Any bank officer who shall make any false entry in the books of the bank, with intent to injure or defraud the bank or any other person, is made liable to the same punishment. Any bank officer who shall receive any deposit, knowing the bank to be insolvent, is made liable to the same punishment. Any bank officer who shall receive any deposit, knowing the bank to be insolvent, is made liable to the same punishment. Any bank officer who shall receive any deposit, knowing the bank to be insolvent, is made liable to the same punishment.

THE GARFIELD CURRENCY BILL.

We have been hoping that Congress would come up to the full measure of relief required by the country, in the matter of the currency, by providing for the retirement of the greenbacks, the issue of National Bank notes in their stead, redeemable in the greenbacks as long as any remained, and in gold when the greenbacks were retired; and by repealing National Banking laws as to all banks free to all who should choose to comply with its safeguards. Such a course has the manifold merits, *first*, of removing an invidious and unpopular monopoly from the business of banking; *second*, of the final Presidential election, driven by the facts and arguments of Commissioner Wells, Congress repealed, or reduced, internal taxation to the amount of $175,000,000, and this without a sign of considerable relief to the servants. But Congress still maintains taxes, direct and indirect, to the amount of not less than $800,000,000. Of this enormous tax, less than one-half is received by the government. The remainder is distributed to private individuals and classes who control legislation.

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CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The people of the Northern States have never participated in any scheme for the persecution of the white population of the South. Had Mr. Lincoln lived, he would, in due time, have issued a general proclamation of amnesty to all those engaged in rebellion, save, perhaps, the official head of the insurrection. No one can doubt that such an act would, ere this, have met the approval of the whole people. That the rebellion was a crime, punishable by law, was beyond all question; but, except as against Jefferson Davis, and, perhaps, a few others, the American people neither desired nor expected that there should be any criminal proceedings. In the joy at the restoration of peace, all feelings of revenge were soon abandoned. Five years have elapsed, and during that time no person has been prosecuted for participation in the rebellion. That law-breakers have had the County Superintendence of Schools. Miss Mary Mitchell, was elected by the people, and Mrs. Lucy Hall has been appointed to the school system of Black Hawk County.

The Paris *Moniteur* says of a new disease among the cattle: "It makes its first appearance in a limb of the victim, either on the shoulder or the thigh, and a short time the spot attacked turns black and becomes insensible to the touch. Soon afterward gangrene takes place and death follows. No other part of the animal swells or seems affected."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, sneered at H. C. Henderson, a well-known lawyer who has been elected Secretary of the Senate for the year, and Mrs. C. C. Carleton, the wife of the well-known humoristic paper of that town. The two have left Europe, H. by pledge of abandoning a wife and six daughters, some of them married, and Mrs. Carleton on an attempt to McFarlandize Henderson, but sued him for damages and his recreant wife for a trifle.

The Rev. M. C. Wilson, Presbyterian clergyman at Hopkinsville, Ky., has been arrested and committed to jail for contempt. Under the Empire M. Barrot was successively appointed Comedian of Stain, Ambassador to Turin, a post he held from 1849 to 1851, when

...ub the government as interested, in any ...ter of the United States, or may require ...e Solicitor General, or any of the Depart... By the Chickasaws. ... By the Choctaws. ... By the Creeks. ... Total. ...

This $25,000 is the sum supposed ...ntain a shadow of law or right from ... cattle dealers of Texas, in any court ... case of the travelled routes. ...

Whether it we will, that some compe... sation should be made, and assessed, from ... that the tax imposed for grazing in the ... Paw country is just and excellent, and that the drovers make the whole trip in one ... four days within the limits of the Territory, but did not use, or attempt to use, a pocket ... knife. ...

Mr. Walsh, who was a policeman, was at the ... time wounded in the arm. He said, that he ... sented the penalty or its offense as one year in the ... Penitentiary. [Mr. Walsh is a member of the ... office of the Prairie State Loan and Trust ... Company, and was shooting at the burglars in ... the case as a religious Protestant exercising ... his duty to protect the property in the word of ... God; to urge the conservation of the Lord's day ... and to enforce the Sabbath laws.] The penalty ... of warning his hands at a quarter before ... twelve o'clock, one of the officers of the ... steamer turns and defaces them, with such sig... nals as he may deem necessary, and the steam... boats dash, blinding the target at each ... passage, and rendering the shooting of value... less to the burglars in the hold of the ... boat. ...

The plan was adopted. ...

The Committee then reported recommending ... that Mr. Charles A. Farwell be appointed. ...

The report was adopted, and Mr. Farwell ... was ...

The recommendation that each of the Protestant ... churches in the city of Chicago shall hereafter ... impose a per capita tax of fifty cents, ... which sum shall be paid to the Board by the ... respective pastors, was the Churchmen, ... ordained themselves with a tax of ten ... cents a piece, and finally each received a ... "send off" from the Conference, without ... any interruption and without any ...

The part in relation to ... of the State of Ill... the chief of this year has chosen ... quite a different kind of an article, namely, a ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

NORTH SHORE DOCKS.

The First Section of the Great Outside Harbor Completed.

A Bold and Successful Encroachment upon Nature.

Plan of the Work—Requisition of Money—The Contractors.

How the Great Cribs were Built, Sunk, and Made Staunch.

Our tunnel, and our crib, and our Water Works and our river, and Lake Canal—the Board of Trade and our Common Council, and our east wing, and our Board of Supervisors, and our Court House—and our White Stockings, and our Court House—and our pink, and our marble palaces, and our lovely women, and our exquisite taste, and our suicides, and our murders, and our divorce courts, and our pugilists, and our marble palaces, and our lovely women, and our exquisite taste, and our suicides, and our murders, and our divorce courts, and our pugilistic